

AUSTRALIAN HYMENOPTERA CHALCIDOIDEA—I.

SUPPLEMENT.*

By A. A. GIRAULT.

THE following additions have been made.

FAMILY TRICHOGRAMMATIDÆ. CHÆTOSTRICHINI.

GENUS NEOBRACHISTA Girault.

1. NEOBRACHISTA NOVIFASCIATA Girault. Female.

Differs from the type species in being more robust and the abdomen has but three transverse black stripes, the second of which is interrupted at the meson. Also, the thorax has a distinct median sulcus. In *fasciata*, there is a median groove on the scutellum only.

Habitat: Nelson (Cairns), Queensland. Forest, 1,500 feet.

Type: No. Hy 1597, Queensland Museum.

2. NEOBRACHISTA FASCIATA Girault.

A. NEOBRACHISTA FASCIATA NIGRIVENTRIS new variety.

Female:—Like the typical forms but the abdomen wholly black, accented into three or four broad black stripes evenly distributed over the surface, that is, equally distant from each other. The difference is a striking one when viewed with a lens but structurally the two agree as far as I could make out and I hesitate to pronounce the difference as one of specific value.

Described from one freshly mounted female captured by sweeping forest on the foothills of the coast range of mountains, July 9, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: No. Hy 1598, Queensland Museum, the above specimen on a slide.

GENUS UFENSIA Girault.

Differs from *Ufens* in having the abdomen conic-ovate, the ovipositor inserted at its base and very distinctly exerted for a third of the abdomen's length. The twisted funicle separates the genus from *Japania*. The type is the following species.

* See Vol. I, Memoirs of the Queensland Museum, pp. 66-116.

1. UFENSIA PRETIOSA Girault. Female. Genotype.

Black. Head and base of abdomen centrally, orange yellow; occiput black. Legs black, the knees, tips of tibiae and tarsi white; hind tibiae nearly all white. Wings hyaline. Hind wings with three long rows of discal cilia. Marginal cilia of fore wing very short. Habitus of *Ufens*.

Habitat: Nelson (Cairns), Queensland. Forest.

Type: No. Hy 1173, Queensland Museum.

GENUS UFENS Girault.

SUBGENUS PARUFENS Girault.

The antennae bear two (apparent) ring-joints; the funicle 1-jointed, much wider than long.

Type: The following species.

1. PARUFENS ARGENTIPES Girault. Female. Genotype.

Black; knees, most of front tibiae, tips of other tibiae and first two tarsal joints silvery white. Wings hyaline. Vertex orange yellow. Hind wings with three lines of discal cilia, the caudal one faint.

Habitat: Capeville (Pentland), Queensland. Forest.

Type: No. Hy 1599, Queensland Museum.

The genus *Ufens* has but one ring-joint, the funicle 2-jointed and longer than the pedicel.

GENUS JAPANIA Girault.

This genus has but one ring-joint.

GENUS ABBELLA Girault.

Synonyms: *Brachistella* Girault; *Jassidophora* Perkins.

The genus bears two ring-joints.

1. ABBELLA MIRA Girault. Female.

Differs from *subflava* in bearing a larger substigmatal spot, a short oblique line of discal cilia from the stigmatal vein and the fore wing is nearly completely crossed by the substigmatal spot.

Habitat: Townsville, Ayr, Nelson and Stewart's Creek, Queensland. Forest.

Type: No. Hy 1272, Queensland Museum.

The specimen of *subflava* formerly recorded from Townsville was this species. A female was taken at Nelson, N.Q., August 31, 1913, in forest.

2. ABBELLA XANTHOGASTER Girault.

Proserpine and Ayr, Queensland.

3. ABBELLA SUBFLAVA Girault.

Halifax (Ingham), Queensland, February, 1913 by sweeping margins of roadway adjoining cane.

4. ABBELLA IMMACULATA new species.*

Female:—Length, 0.70 mm.

Like *mira* but the abdomen without markings (in *mira* the abdomen has three distinct, black spots down each side, larger caudad; these were mentioned in the original description of that species and are very distinct, the last two forming cross-stripes); also the substigmal spot does not cross the wing and there are four irregular setæ in the short oblique line of cilia from the stigmal knob. Antennal club dusky.

Male:—Not known.

Described from a single female captured by sweeping low vegetation in the forest, on the side of Mount Pyramid (about 500 feet), November 21, 1911.

Habitat: Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: No. Hy 1600. Queensland Museum, the above specimen on a slide (mounted with a female of *Trichogramma australicum*).

GENUS OLIGOSITA Haliday.

1. OLIGOSITA PULCHRA Girault.

In grass, Cromarty; on window, Ayr, Queensland.

2. OLIGOSITA GROTIUSI new species. Female.

Oligosita hilaris Perkins, in Part I., p. 82.

The specimen upon which this species is based differs too much from the original description of *hilaris* to be that species and it is quite distinct if Perkins's description is correct: The species lacks the terminal seta of the antenna as in *fuscipennis*.

Habitat: Torres Strait. Forest.

Type: No. Hy 1601, Queensland Museum.

3. OLIGOSITA POINCAREI new species.

Female:—Length, 0.62 mm. Usual in size for the genus. Golden yellow marked with sooty; substigmal spot present, distinct; abdomen yellow except at distal third beneath, above at distal third or more with about three dusky

* Magnification of this and other species as previously.

transverse stripes more or less confluent; wings subhyaline; longest marginal cilia of fore wing a little over half those wings' greatest width; antennæ ending in the usual large seta; funicle joint slightly shorter than the pedicel; discal ciliation of fore wing distinct, about eleven lines, mostly regular. Substigmatal spot short. Funicle joint longer than proximal club joint.

Head, meso- and metapleura, coxæ and distal half or more of hind femora sooty or dusky. Legs otherwise tawny. Antennæ dusky. Cephalic part of scutum dusky. Allied with *aurea* but the fore wings are broader, less densely ciliated, the cilia shorter, all the coxæ black; the fore wing is really obscurely, slightly infumated, somewhat distinctly so under the submarginal vein proximad of the bend from which there projects a short blackish dot; no distinct stripes.

Male:—Not known.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in the forest along the foothills of the coast range, July 9, 1913 (A. P. Dodd). Dedicated to Jules Henri Poincaré.

Habitat: Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: No. Hy 1602, Queensland Museum, the above specimen on a slide (with the type of *Encarsia justitia* Girault).

PSEUDOLIGOSITA new genus.

Female:—Like *Oligosita* Haliday but the fore wings broader, their marginal cilia short and the pedicel and funicle joint of the antennæ are elongate, the funicle joint twice or more longer than wide.

Male:—Not known.

Type: The following species.

1. PSEUDOLIGOSITA ARNOLDI new species. Genotype.

Female:—Length, 1.00 mm. Robust for the family.

Orange yellow, the wings hyaline; pedicel and funicle subequal; fore wings with about fifteen lines of discal cilia, the lines more or less irregular; longest marginal cilia of fore wing less than a sixth the wing's greatest width. Hind wings with one long midlongitudinal line of discal cilia and a second half to three quarters complete one at the cephalic margin. Abdomen with about six black cross-stripes. Legs and antennæ eoneolourous.

Described from one female on a slide in the collections of the Queensland Museum, labelled "Sweeping undergrowth, mostly eucalyptus, April 16, 1913. H. Hacker."

Habitat: Brisbane, Queensland.

Type: No. *Hy* 1603, Queensland Museum, the foregoing specimen.

The species is dedicated to Matthew Arnold.

The characteristic of the genus is really the short marginal ciliation of the fore wing which so far is not known to intergrade; that is to say, species of *Oligosita* heretofore known have never failed to have the ciliation long and here its shortness is correlated with antennal peculiarities. I must, therefore, consider the genus distinct until it is known to the contrary.

GENUS CENTROBIELLA Girault.

1. CENTROBIELLA MAGNA new species.

Male:—Length, 1.05 mm. Large and robust for the family. Deep golden yellow, the wings hyaline, the sides of thorax and five conspicuous stripes across the abdomen from base to tip, jet black, the first three stripes of the abdomen fused in the dorsal aspect centrally. Marginal and stigmal veins conspicuously blackened, the stigmal knob enlarged and round, somewhat as in the *Megastigminæ* but more rounded. Genitalia conspicuously exerted. Tibial spur of intermediate legs long, straight and slender, as long as the proximal tarsal joint of these legs which is moderately long. Differs from female *mulierum* in its much larger size, the blackened marginal and stigmal veins, the enlarged stigmal knob, the greater development of the intermediate tibial spur and in bearing five abdominal stripes, the fifth one in *mulierum* being obscure, represented by a spot at extreme apex; from the male of the same species in the same characters and also in having the conspicuously banded abdomen (merely darkened toward tip in male *mulierum*). Funicle joint longer than wide, stout. Cephalic tibial spur very short and straight. Fore wings not very distinctly infumated proximad.

Female:—Not known.

Described from one male captured by sweeping grass and foliage in forest, August 5, 1913.

Habitat: Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: No. *Hy* 1604, Queensland Museum, the above specimen on a slide.

OPHIONEURINI.

GENUS LATHROMEROIDES Girault.

Differs from *Tumidiclava* Girault in having the abdomen very long and tubular, the elub not much swollen and not terminating in a seta, the thorax

with a median sulcus, the discal eiliation of the fore wing normal, dense. Hind wings with five lines of discal eilia. Two ring-joints. Ovipositor exerted for about a seventh the length of the long abdomen.

Type: The first species following.

1. LATHROMEROIDES LONGICORPUS Girault. Female. Genotype.

Bright golden yellow; a black dot under stigmal vein. Legs pallid yellow, antennæ somewhat dusky.

Habitat: Proserpine, Queensland. Forest.

Type: No. Hy 1271, Queensland Museum.

2. LATHROMEROIDES FASCIATIVENTRIS Girault. Female.

Differs from the preceding in having four or five black stripes across the abdomen. Antennæ with two ring-joints. Also the body is stouter, the wings broader and the general coloration somewhat lighter, pale lemon yellow.

Habitat: Nelson (Cairns), Queensland. Forest.

Type: No. Hy 1605, Queensland Museum.

There are certainly two ring-joints in *fasciativentris* while only one is recorded for the type species. A careful re-examination of the latter will be necessary to decide how many there are in the genus. The types of the two species should be carefully compared. Later, through the kindness of Dr. R. Hamlyn-Harris, I was enabled to do this; there are two ring-joints in both species.

GENUS APHELINOIDEA Girault.

1. APHELINOIDEA HOWARDII Girault.

Ayr, Queensland.

GENUS TUMIDICLAVA Girault.

1. TUMIDICLAVA CILIATA Girault.

Proserpine, Queensland, sweeping grass in an open jungle pocket, November.

GENUS LATHROMEROIDEA Girault.

I captured a female of the type species by sweeping in the forest at Nelson, June 8, 1912. The antennæ bear two rather large ring-joints, the first of the five club joints shortest.

The Australian members of the family appear to inhabit the forested country, rather than that of the jungle.